

## THE SCHILLER.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]  
THE BODY OF A LADY PASSENGER RECOVERED FROM THE WRECK.

LONDON, May 17, 1875.

The body of Mrs. Kornblum has been recovered from the wreck of the steamship Schiller.

[Mrs. M. Kornblum, of No. 6 Howard street, New York, took passage on the Schiller, in company with her husband, their three children and a servant. They were all lost.—Ed. HERALD.]

## KING ALFONSO AND THE POPE.

A PAPAL DEMAND DENIED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 17—5:30 A. M.

A special despatch from Madrid to the Daily News reports that the Papal Nuncio has made a formal demand for the restoration of Catholic unity in Spain, and that the Spanish government has replied that it is resolved to maintain liberty of worship.

## PIO NONO.

HIS HOLINESS ABOUT TO REASSEMBLE THE COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN.

ROME, May 17, 1875.

The *Stampa*, a ministerial organ, authoritatively states that the Pope has resolved to convoke the Vatican Council again at an early date to discuss ecclesiastical reforms.

## FRANCE.

FRANÇOIS NAPOLEON A DEFENDER OF THE REPUBLIC—A NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ENGLAND AND DISSEMBLE.

PARIS, May 17, 1875.

It is announced that a manifesto from Prince Napoleon, in favor of the Republic and in opposition to the restoration of the Empire, will soon be published.

A COMMITTEE TO ENGLAND AS AN URGING FOR PEACE.

The *Moniteur*, in an editorial referring to the course taken by the British government during the recent war, says:—"England, by raising her voice in favor of peace, has naturally recovered her just authority and influence in Continental affairs, and the present Ministry has acquired a degree of the strength and power which will procure for it the greatest respect of Europe."

## GERMANY AND FRANCE.

HOW THE WAR CLOUD WAS RECENTLY DISPERSED—THE POLICY OF RUSSIA TOWARD KATHER WILLIAM.

LONDON, May 17—5:30 A. M.

The *Times* special despatch from Berlin says that official events were apprehended Russia, Austria, England and Italy offered to mediate between Germany and France.

It is supposed that the Russian propositions to Germany were accompanied by offers of eventual support.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, May 17, 1875.

The Carlist made an attack upon Pamplona yesterday, and threw twenty-four shells into the town, but no casualties resulted.

The insurgents were finally repulsed by the Alphonist troops.

## THE IRISH-AMERICAN RIFLE MATCH.

LONDON, May 17—5:30 A. M.

In consequence of the refusal of the local authorities to repair an unsafe bridge at Clontarf it will be necessary to hold the Irish-American Rifle Match at the Curragh of Kildare, in Wicklow county, or some other place not in the vicinity of Dublin.

## SERVIA.

VIENNA, May 17, 1875.

Advices from Servia report that two of the Podgoritz murderers have been executed at Scaut.

## THE FIRE IN PESHAWAR.

LONDON, May 18, 1875.

The conflagration in Peshawar leaves 15,000 inhabitants homeless.

## THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS REMARKING GENERAL SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

A THOUSAND PENS READY FOR ACTION—FRIENDS OF THE PRESIDENT URGING HIM TO WRITE A BOOK.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1875.

There was manifest displeasure to-day in all the bureaux of the War Department when the messengers returned from the bookstores and announced that General Sherman's "Memoirs of the War" would not be ready for the public until the 24th of May. The feeling among army and navy officers who took prominent part in the rebellion is intense against the General of the army, and a thousand pens will leap to the defense of the principal characters who have been harshly criticized. The complaints will not be confined alone to present and former officers, but will also be directed against the late President, who, it is anticipated, will have to appear upon the scene in the forthcoming work. The march to the sea, which is regarded as the most important strategic movement of the war, does not, in General Sherman's opinion, merit honorable mention of the officers who rendered him faithful and invaluable service, while his pique is apparent in his allusions to many of the prominent generals of the army. The friends of the President have already urged him to prepare material for his memoirs, and that of General Sherman. Advantages for collecting facts and arranging them are offered the President when General Sherman did not enjoy. The only objection the President interposes at present is his disinclination to divide his time between the army and his office, and the labor of a task would impose upon him, and as he intends to reside in Washington after his term of service expires, he thinks it will be time enough to turn his attention to literature when that eventful day comes. Apropos to this, my informant called attention to the remarkable fact that the President never alludes to his term of service as bound to end in 1877, but invariably says, "When my term of office expires," "when I get out of office," or "when I am permitted to retire to private life." It may be as suggested, that the President does not think the fate of Louis Napoleon, following so soon after his "Life of Caesar," a favorable omen for prolonged power, and is thus unwilling to become an author while he continues President.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE WAR WITH THE ABORIGINAL FORMOSANS MAINTAINED BY THE CHINESE—BRITISH DEMAND FOR SATISFACTION OF THE PEKIN CABINET—A BANK BOOMED BY ITS OFFICERS—SUICIDE OF THE THIEVES WHEN ON THE POINT OF ARREST.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17, 1875.

The following is a summary of the news received by the mail steamship Alaska, which arrived last night with Hong Kong dates to April 15 and Shanghai to the 17th.

AN EXTENDED NAVAL ORTHOX.

The Chinese frigate Yang Wa will start on a cruise round the world in September next. She will first visit Japan.

AN EDUCATIONAL REFORMER.

Li-Hung Chang, Viceroy of the Chihli Province and the most powerful subject in the Empire, has petitioned the throne for the introduction of Western studies in the schools of China, and that candidates for public offices hereafter be examined in the sciences as taught in foreign schools. As the Viceroy seriously urges these proposals the Pekin government will not venture to resist the appeal.

STILL FIGHTING IN FORMOSA.

The fighting continues in Formosa between the southern aborigines and the Chinese troops to the disadvantage of the latter. Reinforcements have been sent from Kanton to assist the Chinese.

MR. SEGOZIAN, the French Assistant Director of Arsenals, has gone to assist in the operations against the pirates.

A GRAVE SUSPICION IN COURT CIRCLES.

The period of official mourning for the late Emperor will end on the 25th inst., and a decree of mourning is expected in memory of the young Empress, who died March 24.

The circumstances of her death have aroused general suspicion concerning its cause, and there is but little attempt to conceal the belief that the death of the Empress was the result of a conspiracy.

AN OUTSIDE DEMAND FOR SATISFACTION.

Demands for satisfaction in the case of the murder of Mr. Sargat have been recently presented to the Chinese government by Mr. Wade, the British Minister, accompanied by Vice Admiral Ryder.

The Chinese government has refused to undertake the punishment themselves.

Prince Kung appeared at the outset determined to resist Mr. Wade's threats, but in the last end, he has given way, and is willing to investigate the matter and give satisfaction.

Princely indignation has been manifested in the supervision of the official investigation at Moukien demanded.

## JAPAN.

The dates from Yokohama are to April 26.

THE NEW SAVINGS BANKS—RESULTS OF THE EXHIBITION.

The government savings banks established throughout Japan are under the control of the Post Office. The minimum deposit is ten cents, with interest at three per cent per year. Eighteen banks have already been opened in Jeddo.

TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSION.

Telegraphic communication is to be extended to the Lochoo Islands.

THE ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

The British corvette Challenger, engaged in scientific investigations in Eastern waters, arrived at Yokohama April 11, and will remain till the middle of June, when it will start on a survey of the Pacific Ocean from Japan to Vancouver's Island.

MERCANTILE FAIRPLAY.

The American merchant house of Augustin Heard & Co. suspended trading in Japan and China on the 1st of April. The liabilities of the firm are not stated.

THEIR NAMES AND BORNERS COMMIT SUICIDE.

Two men named Gancelle and Swaly, the cashier and the accountant of a French bank in Yokohama, a branch of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, committed suicide by jumping from the roof of the bank building, which was valued at \$50,000, in bank notes, converted into Japanese gold and attempted to escape, April 12, in a steamer.

Their pursuers got alongside the steamer, and a steamer was immediately sent in pursuit with constables and an armed force from the British corvette Thetis. The wind being unfavorable the Thetis could not get alongside, and the fugitives escaped. The fugitives were shot themselves and died soon after.

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## THE STATE CAPITAL.

Passage of Mr. Husted's Rapid Transit Bill.

TRANSPORTATION.

A SIGNAL DEFEAT OF ITS OPPONENTS.

Important Vetoes by Governor Tilden.

TROUBLE AS TO THE SUPPLY BILL.

Tammany Politicians Anxious About the Civil Justice Bill.

JOHN KELLY AGAIN VISITS ALBANY.

ALBANY, May 17, 1875.

A large number of New York politicians arrived here in the afternoon train to-day.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The only real day that can now occur in the adjournment of the Legislature must come from the Conference Committee of both houses on the Supply bill. It is understood to-night that all the items of the bill have been agreed to with the exception of those affecting the Elmira Reformatory and the new Capitol.

TAMMANY POLITICIANS.

Among those who arrived in Albany to-day are Mr. John Kelly, accompanied by his committee on Municipal Legislation, consisting of General J. B. Spaulding, Mr. E. D. Dale and several others.

A PARK COMMISSIONER.

Park Commissioner Bonaparte is also here in the interest of rapid transit.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

Governor Tilden's Rapid Transit bill was by no means a success to-night. The bill was introduced by Mr. Husted, and was read by the Governor.

Mr. Husted moved to insert in the bill the words "or by any other means," and the bill was passed.

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## THE POLICE TRIAL BILL.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

ALBANY, May 17, 1875.

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 249, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 250, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 251, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 252, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 253, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 254, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 255, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 256, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 257, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 258, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 259, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 260, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 261, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 262, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 263, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 264, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

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TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 271, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

TO THE SENATE:—I return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 272, entitled, "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the city of New York to employ a stenographer in certain cases."

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